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NO. 19.



THE

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**University**  
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# The Hartley University College Magazine.

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EASTER, 1907.

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All contributions for the next number should be addressed to the Editor of the Magazine, Hartley University College, Southampton.

All communications regarding Advertisements or Subscriptions should be addressed to the Secretary of the Magazine, Hartley University College, Southampton.

THE  
Hartley University College Magazine.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

• • •  
The Government Commissioners.

THE most important event of the term has been the visit of the Commissioners appointed by the Government to inspect University Colleges, and to make recommendations concerning the allocation of the grants annually voted from the Imperial Treasury on behalf of higher education. This formal visitation occurs once every five years. The result of the first visit of the Commissioners (Nov. 7th and 8th, 1901) was that the "Hartley Institute," as it was then officially termed, received its charter as a University College. We hope that the second inspection may lead to an equally notable development, this time in the direction of new buildings on a new site. The two Commissioners are men of distinction in the educational world. The one, Dr. Alexander Hill, is Master of Downing College, Cambridge, Lecturer in Advanced Anatomy in the Cambridge University, and formerly Hunterian Professor in the Royal College of Surgeons. The other, Sir Thomas Raleigh, has had an honourable administrative career. He was educated at Edinburgh, Tübingen, and Oxford Universities. At Oxford he became Fellow of All Souls College and Reader in English Law. Later he entered the service of the Indian Government, and was appointed Legal Member of the Governor General's Council. In 1900 he held the high office of Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

Personalia.

We rejoice to welcome Mr. Phillips on his return after his prolonged absence, and to congratulate him on his complete recovery of health.

Dr. Pittard has left us, having been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics at King's College, London. We all regret the departure of so brilliant a man of science and so capable a

teacher. The article which he has contributed to this present magazine will be read with general interest. It gives a picture of a university life very different from that modest and respectable sphere of existence so familiar to us here, whose wildest dissipation is coffee drinking at a soirée. Dr. Pittard's position as Lecturer in this College has been filled by Miss Gibson, whose temporary appointment we announced in our last issue. Whilst Mr. Phillips was away his classes were presided over by Mr. Henwood, a Cambridge mathematician, and until recently an army "coach."

### Recent Successes in Examinations.

We heartily congratulate the following students of the College on having obtained their degrees in the London University:—

B.A.—Miss Edith Hall, 2nd Class Honours in English and French.

Mr. D'Arcy W. A. Hughes, 3rd Class Honours in History.

Mr. Henry John Sparks, 2nd Class Pass.

Miss Beatrix G. M. Verity-Young, 2nd Class Pass.

B.Sc.—Miss Emma M. Rowe, 2nd Class Honours in Botany.

Mr. Thomas K. Slade, 1st Class Pass.

Mr. John Daniel Sayle, 2nd Class Pass.

Mr. Harold F. Muir, 2nd Class Pass.

The Matriculation List just issued announces the success of Miss Gilbert, Miss Kenny, and Mr Civil.

### Art Exhibition.

AFTER the Distribution of Prizes in the Central Hall of the College on November 22nd, there was in the Art Class Rooms an exhibition of drawings and paintings which proved very attractive to a large number of visitors. The collection comprised work by students of both the normal department and the evening classes. Conspicuous among works of the former were designs and groups of shaded models by M. Balls, J. Terry, H. Hallum and E. C. Harvey, which had passed for distinction. In the evening-class work was an extremely good study of a draped figure in light and shade by T. Katz, which was "commended" in the National Competition at South Kensington. There were also works, accepted for the Art Class Teachers' Certificate, by G. Chard and J. Dowell.

A considerable number of studies were got together, all done since the previous distribution, including examples in light and shade, pen and ink, &c., &c., some of which were for manufacturers of printed linen, &c. Paintings in oil and water colour adorned room 27. All seemed pleased with what they saw judging by the kind remarks one heard on every hand; the only regret was that the exhibits had to be so soon removed.

### Public Lectures.

SINCE our last issue appeared, three of the course of six public lectures have been delivered. On December 13th Professor Watkin took as his subject "The Life History of a Star," under which heading he treated of the marvels of spectrum analysis. On January 10th Professor Eustice dis-coursed on "Ocean Greyhounds," a topic which proved to be peculiarly opportune, owing to the fact that the announcement that the White Star liners were about to make Southampton their port of call had just been made in the press. On February 7th Mr. Crawford gave a lecture, embodying a large amount of original research, on "Greek Coins." Few more scholarly utterances have ever been heard in our College Hall.

### Dr. Boyd's Extension Lectures.

ON Monday evenings during the term Professor Boyd has been delivering to appreciative audiences an admirable course of six lectures on "The Constituents of the Atmosphere." This series formed a sequel to that on "The Green Leaf," which was given in the autumn by Professor Cavers. The following was Dr. Boyd's syllabus:—

Lecture 1. January 21st.—Introduction. Experiments of Robert Boyle (1660). Investigation of carbon dioxide by Joseph Black (1755).

Lecture 2. January 28th.—Effect of processes of combustion and respiration upon the composition of air. Discovery of oxygen by Priestley (1774). The work of Lavoisier.

Lecture 3. February 4th.—Investigation of air by Cavendish (1781). The composition of water. Nitrogen and nitric acid.

Lecture 4. February 11th.—Diffusion of gases. The theory of molecules. Early attempts to liquefy gases.

Lecture 5. February 18th.—Critical temperature. Development of methods for liquefying gases (1869-1898). Experiments with solid carbon dioxide and liquid air.

Lecture 6. February 25th.—Argon, helium, and the other recently discovered gases of the atmosphere.

### The Teachers' Guild.

THE membership of the Southampton and District Branch of the Teachers' Guild steadily increases, thanks to the efforts of its Honorary Secretaries, Professors Masom and Watkin. The excellent branch library which is being formed now contains a large number of volumes of great value to those engaged in scholastic work. Two meetings of the members of the branch have lately been held. At one, on December 7th, Mr. L. C. Alford showed some lantern slides intended to illustrate the "Evolution of Western Architecture;" at the other, on February 15th, Mr. Charles Cooksey propounded revolutionary theories concerning "Southampton in British Times."

### The Winter Soirées.

THE soirées this season have provided entertainments of an unusually high order of excellence. The resident students on December 1st gave a charming version—specially arranged for the occasion—of scenes from Tennyson's "Princess." The Students' Union on February 2nd produced in splendid style the old, but ever-popular, farce "Ici on Parle Français." The seven actors were all very good, but probably none of the other six will feel in any way slighted if we single out Mr. H. W. Hyde and say of him that a more perfect "Victor Dubois" could hardly be conceived. As we go to press the Non-Residential Soirée is pending. May it prove to be as successful as its predecessors.

### The "Springboks" and the Hartley College.

THE "Springboks," otherwise called the South African Rugby footballers, having completed their triumphant career in the British Isles, departed from Southampton on January 12th. The Welsh students (fewer in number, alas, than last year) and others, not wishing to be wanting on any occasion of licensed uproar, went to see them off. Their vociferous farewells impressed even the London journalists, accustomed as they are to the frenzied fulminations of the female suffragists. The *Morning Leader* gave a particularly full report of the proceedings at the Docks, and, strange to say, did not

by the use of such terms as "the Hartley boys," or "the dear children," or "the high-spirited darlings," betray ignorance of the real nature and true dignity of the seminary of sound learning whose crest and badge the demonstrators wore.

#### Class Rooms and Committees.

THE Professor of History has asked us to lodge a protest on his behalf. We do so at his request, without, however, in any way committing ourselves to his opinions. He complains that he frequently finds his class room, at recess and other times, in possession of, or in process of invasion by, committees, or other organised bands of conspirators, who have never given him the remotest hint that they are desirous of borrowing the use of it. He does not, he says, wish to go to law on the matter, or to put the case to the issue of might and right; but he begs that, if any bodies of students wish to use his room, they will consult him beforehand concerning convenient times.

#### NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

All contributions should be written in ink, and on one side of the paper only. No contribution can be accepted without the name of the contributor, which should be placed within brackets if not intended for publication.

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#### RECENT ENGLISH POETRY.

\* \* \*

IT is very frequently asserted that poetry is not the force in English literature that it once was. What is true in this statement is probably no more than the fact that, not since the days of the prime of Tennyson and Browning has the publication of a new poem been the literary event of the year. Yet poets we have in plenty, and the artistic excellence of their work is very high. Nevertheless, the extent of the domain of thought and feeling which demands literary treatment has expanded so greatly, the life of the British Empire itself has become so very complex and various, that our poets have become specialists, each dealing with his own little area, and those who do strive to comprehend life as a whole raise a strain too feeble to secure the attention of all. The stream of inspiration in English song no longer flows undivided, but seems to have split up into the many channels that water an over-fertile delta.

Taking the term "recent poetry" to cover the verse which has been written since the days of the "Idylls of the King,"

I shall try to arrange our verse-writers in various classes, and shall call attention to some of the individual poets whose work is of most interest. I shall leave out of consideration Mr. Swinburne, who, though still with us, is really of an earlier generation. I fear I must leave out of account, too, Mr. Meredith, most of whose verse was written a good while ago, though his case would illustrate well the first group of poets that I wish to mention. These are writers whose most considerable work has not been accomplished in verse. A later example of the same class is Robert Louis Stevenson. Such writers seem to have felt that verse imposed too many restrictions on the expression of their ideas. Yet all that is most significant and precious in their philosophy of life appears in more exquisite and in imperishable form in the few poems which they have given to the world. Who fails to recognise the essential Stevenson in these lines?—

" Go, little book, and wish to all  
 Flowers in the garden, meat in the hall,  
 A bin of wine, a spice of wit,  
 A house with lawns enclosing it,  
 A living river by the door,  
 A nightingale in the sycamore."

Or, again, in this?—

" For still the Lord is Lord of might,  
 In deeds, in deeds he takes delight;  
 The plough, the spear, the laden barks,  
 The field, the founded city marks;  
 He marks the smiler of the streets,  
 The singer upon garden seats;  
 He sees the climber in the rocks:  
 To him the shepherd folds his flocks.  
 For those he loves that underprop  
 With daily virtues Heaven's top,  
 And bear the falling sky with ease,  
 Unfrowning caryatides."

In similar fashion Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in his unequal, but vigorous lines, gives a more memorable statement of the soldier's view of life, and of the visions of an imperialist. The late Mr. Henley, who was occupied chiefly with literary criticism, has also left us some exquisite verses:—

" Where forlorn sunsets flare and fade  
 On desolate sea and lonely sand,  
 Out of the silence and the shade  
 What is the voice of strange command  
 Calling you still, as friend calls friend  
 With love that cannot brook delay,  
 To rise and follow the ways that wend  
 Over the hills and far away?"

Or once more :—

“ The nightingale has a lyre of gold,  
 The lark’s is a clarion call,  
 And the blackbird plays but a boxwood flute,  
 But I love him best of all.  
 For his song is all of the joy of life,  
 And we in the mad, spring weather :  
 We two have listened till he sang  
 Our hearts and lips together.”

Take any chance phrase from his poems and note its perfectness :—“ Some starlit garden grey with dew,” “ An influence luminous and serene, a shining peace,” or :

“ In the stilly fields, in the stilly ways,  
 All secret shadows and mystic lights.”

Mr. Henley and those who have imitated him have maintained not only a striking felicity of diction, but also in all matters of rhyme and in the structure of stanzas a technical excellence, that distinguishes much contemporary verse, and is preferable to the slip-shod practices countenanced even by great poets a hundred years ago.

Now I come to those writers whose achievements lie almost wholly in the field of verse. Mr. William Watson, Mr. Stephen Phillips, and Mr. John Davidson are well-known names here ; and I put these, with a few others, in a group by themselves, because all have attempted to speak to the universal public, and have not voluntarily restricted themselves to a limited range of interest and sentiment. Yet the mantle of Wordsworth is too ample for Mr. Watson ; the artistic reconstructions of Mr. Phillips seem to be the expression of a highly self-conscious aesthetic cult, rather than of any real individuality ; while of late Mr. Davidson has fallen into mere (and bad) metaphysics. The last mentioned writer is by far the most vigorous of the three, and his recent essay on rhyme and blank verse is striking testimony to the need felt by our robuster thinkers for new methods of composition and new forms of poetic expression, forms which shall enable verse still to be the medium of the self-revelation of an original mind.

Finally, I take those poets who work within certain restrictions willingly accepted. Mr. Newbolt’s stirring lyrics that sing of the sea, or of his beloved Devon, appeal chiefly to patriotic sentiment. Mr. Alfred Noyes, in his most recent and still incomplete work—“ Drake,” seems also to be tending towards this self-limitation. But the most interesting work of this class is that of the contemporary Irish poets—“ Moira

O'Neill" and Mr. W. B. Yeats. It is not on account of their patriotism that I rank them along with the former authors. It is rather that they generally confine themselves to an exposition of a particular type of life and feeling, the life of Ireland and the spirit of the old Irish romances. Here we have a haunting music and a sincerity of feeling denied to many more pretentious among the priesthood of Apollo. I shall conclude by quoting one only of Mr. Yeats's lyrics "The Lake Isle of Innisfree":—

" I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,  
 And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made;  
 Nine bean rows will I have there, and a hive for the honey bee,  
 And live alone in the bee-lond glade.  
 And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow,  
 Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;  
 There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,  
 And evening full of the linnet's wings.  
 I will arise and go now, for always, night and day,  
 I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;  
 While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements gray,  
 I hear it in the deep heart's core."

G. R. T. R.

---

## STUDENTS IN GERMANY.

MOTTO: View places abroad through the native's eye, and  
 your interest will be satisfied as well as your curiosity.

WHEN the young German becomes a University student he is equipped with a number of concrete and abstract properties, positive and negative, one or two of which should be mentioned as typical. For instance, he has a certain amount of knowledge corresponding closely to that required for the London Intermediate Examination,\* and consequently is ready to embark on some more less specialised line of work. Secondly, he brings with him the desire to experience the meaning of being thought grown up. This is due to the fact that, all things considered, the German boy can't help being a *boy* after all, and feels highly uncomfortable during his school years, because his life at school has hardly deserved this expression of esteem—a matter that offers vast room for discussing the application of logic, since the present masters once were boys, and some of the present boys one day will be the slave-drivers. However, at last he is free and ready to

\*Englishmen wishing to study at Berlin must be in possession of a B.A. or B.Sc. degree before going there.

choose his University. As there are many, and as each has a charm of its own—being situated on the coast, in the hills, in a large city or far out of the way, as the case may be—he generally moves about, changing Universities every term or so, thus seeing the various parts of his country, and coming in contact with all the learned men he cares to.

Sooner or later (generally later) he will settle down for some length of time at a University known especially for the subject in which he is most interested, and will work for a degree. The terms spent at the different places are all added up and acknowledged by any one of the Colleges (or even one he has not been to at all) as a basis on which he may claim admission to be examined, provided he has been a University student for the requisite number of years and produces some original work.

The "passing" is, of course, a great event, not easily to be understood without an acquaintance with the "Studienjahre," a short number of years constituting the dreams of the schoolboy and the happiest recollections of the man.

Very soon after he has joined the University he will probably become a member of one of the clubs. There are many clubs and groups of clubs, the types differing considerably in most things except in that the members are all young men eager to make the best of their time. Consequently there is a certain similarity throughout all of them, the difference being that some of them have scientific, sporting, literary, etc., meetings, *besides the rest*. This "rest" is the chief thing, the importance of which is in opposite proportions to the meeting just mentioned: this "rest" consists of "sociability."

As the more scientific clubs differ less from the corresponding English institutions, let us follow a student through his University life as a member of the "more sociable" clubs. Let him become a member of a "Corps."\*

On entering he becomes a "Leibfuchs" (personal fag) of one of the older members, who henceforth is his "Leibbursch," and on whom rests the responsibility for the "education" of the new "Fuchs." This education consists in helping him out of the embarrassing remembrance of school, teaching him manners (not learnt at school), and teaching him to take his place with boldness; but woe to the Fuchs who shows this boldness to his Leibbursch.

\*The most exclusive type of club.

At the meetings—eight or nine a week—the “Fuchsmajor” takes charge of the Fuchs, instructing him in the art of consuming considerable quantities of beer without appreciable effect on his clearness of mind and steadiness of gait. The drinking itself is accompanied by religiously observed formalities. The smallest sip—though they don’t occur very small—*must* be drunk to *someone’s* health. A Fuchs may not drink the health of a “Bursch” unless the latter has “sacrificed” a “strip” (of beer) to the Fuchs before, in which case the Fuchs *has* to return the compliment inside three beer minutes (3 beer minutes=5 ordinary minutes). There are numberless complications about drinking a mug of beer, all set down in a special code (Biercomment), and with modifications familiar throughout the empire to everyone, University man or otherwise. An offence against one of these rules is followed by a beer punishment, the offender being ordered to “enter his mug,” *i.e.*, drink until he is “let off” (geschenkt). Hardened sinners are stamped “B. V.” they are tabooed until—by the aid of a few mugs of beer—declared “beer-honest again.”

The club officers are the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd “chargierte”—the best speaker, the most rapid drinker, and the most skilful fencer—though this is not the necessary order of precedence.

Fencing! A feature as important as the beer. We must be careful here not to misjudge matters. The fencing itself is a very good kind of sport, and a very interesting one, too. It is true we cannot understand why it is exercised without any protection to the face, the reason of the German students’ “visage,” or “Lokal,” offering an aspect more or less like graph paper gone wrong. It certainly *is* hard to explain, and explanations fail to render things less disgusting—to us. It is an old tradition for one; then again, the German has had no Rugby and requires a little training for his courage.

It is a mistake to think he is proud of his cuts, but he is by no means ashamed of them, as we shall see when we follow our Fuchs on a little further.

All the while he is steadily training, an hour and more every day. He has to fight three matches\* (Mensur) before he becomes a full member—a Bursch—so he finds out a Fuchs of one of the other corps, and, frequently at a teaparty,

\*These Mensuren, fought with rapiers, have nothing to do with duelling. Duels, whether with sword, foil, or pistol, are not peculiar to students.

arranges to "hang with him," at the same time arriving at an understanding as to the "offence" necessitating the match.

On the eve of the fight the gladiator's beer is limited to a dozen mugs, "lest his hand shake or his eye fail." The match itself is conducted by an umpire from a third corps. The two combatants, seconded by the most skilful fencers of their respective clubs, stand little over three feet apart, and they may not move a limb or bend their body by a fraction of an inch, and may fence *from the wrist only*, the position of the elbow being almost vertical above the shoulder. The fencing takes place in "goe's," each go of about two seconds, with the same space between each go, unless a longer interval is necessitated for the readjustment of guard, bandages, or—the sewing up of wounds. As a rule the "goe's" go on until one or the other (or both) is well sliced. If he undergoes the sewing up as well as the being cut—that is, shows no signs of emotion—the match is pronounced successful for each—for the victim (if any), of course, in a higher degree.

As remarked, three "successful" matches are necessary, so the next very soon follow. The victor in the first case finds himself this time opposite to a more skilful swordsman, and, if he manages to get through untouched again—well, then he is all the less likely to pass the third trial with unbroken skin; hence he is not ashamed of his scars.

All matches fought (after these compulsory three each student "stands up" to fight as often or as seldom as he pleases) the Fuchs is "received," a very solemn proceeding at which the club officers attend in full dress—that is, high boots and spurs, white breeches, uniform coats in the colours of the club, caps, sashes, rapiers, etc. This ceremony is really solemn; a young man once received never ceases to be a member unless disgraced, and is practically certain of finding some "Corpsbruder," whatever part of the Fatherland fate may desire for his living.

Naturally during all this time he has not found much leisure for lectures or study; in fact, it is quite *infra dig.* not to "rush" practically everything\* for the first two or three terms (2 terms = 1 year), but in due course he is excused appearing at the club; sometimes he even "vanishes" for a while until immediately before the examinations. No sooner is he through than he is carried off to a great feast, which

\*Professors enjoy each other's lectures very frequently without any interference from students.

frequently lasts about 18 hours, and is accompanied by much beer, very much beer ; but it is the last feast of the kind to him, for it does not do to degrade the beer by carrying the old habits away from the University into the sober " Philis-tertum."

H. DE S.-P.

---

THE TWO LOTOSLANDS.

---

Weary, I lay me in our common room  
 When all had gone to lectures, and the gloom  
 Of that unusual silence made me dream  
 Or Lotosland, with its eternal calm.  
 Listening, I seemed to hear the Lotos stream,  
 A dream-form bathed my brows in slumber's balm,  
 The lecture feeling gently o'er me crept:  
 The bare walls slowly faded, and I slept.

\* \* \* \* \*

A noble hall, sweet music, soothing light,  
 Luxurious couches, and a light blue haze  
 O'er all—an inexpressible delight  
 Filled me as these 'fore my astonished gaze  
 Appeared. I murmured, " 'Tis some king's abode,  
 Some eastern despot's ; these rare orchids strewed  
 Upon the floor are proof," but as I spake  
 I saw a host in pauper's garments clothed ;  
 And one began, in tones that seemed to make  
 The very statues drowsy, thus to sing :

" Who enter here forget the demon Work ;  
 This is the land of rest,  
 Abode of all those blest  
 With sweet desire all horrid toil to shirk.  
 Here all day long we lie,  
 While poor ratepayers cry :  
 ' O, let us in to that abode of bliss ;  
 When we have paid, why should we lose such joy as  
 this ?'  
 But though the Poplar people wail their dreary song,  
 Unheeded by the Guardians goes their tale of wrong.  
 There is no room for these ;  
 The L.G.B. decrees  
 That only paupers here may join the slumb'ring  
 throng.

And here in a sweet dream  
 The whole day long we seem  
 To live in the land of the Lotos, the land of sweet  
 rest and sleep.

Thou art a student, and yet thou would'st stay  
 A wretched slave to toil, each long-drawn day  
 To work, or rest within thy common room,  
 With its bare walls, and scattered scraps of chairs :  
 Its stale tobacco, its transpicuous gloom,  
 And that old stovepipe which for ever stares  
 At nothing. Student, leave thy toilsome cares.  
 O, join this happy throng  
 In soft and dreamy song,  
 Never to work, only to sleep and dream the whole  
 day long."

A chair awoke me, and I saw again  
 Those bran new strips of oilcloth on the floor.  
 O, comrades, be content, desire no-more,  
 Since oilcloth's filled you with desire to dance.\*  
 New furniture would surely make you fain  
 To stay here always, waiting for your grants.  
 Take warning from my dream : let well one.  
 Desire no more ; this room is not your home.

A. M. P.

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#### FURTHER LIGHT ON THE STRANGE EXPERIENCE OF A FRESHER.

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I have been getting into trouble lately and as the Editorial staff of the H.U.C. magazine is slightly to blame for this lamentable state of affairs I hope they will do their utmost to relieve me from my difficulties.

I have a lady friend, not a member of this College, who is what in modern days is termed a suffragette. When in a fit of sentimental forgetfulness I was induced by the wiles of our special artist to write an article for the last issue of this respected quarterly, I was unfortunate enough to mention that I left the joys of the soirée behind for the sake of peace and quietness and buried myself in the columns of that half-penny romance the *Daily Mail*.

My lady friend with the exalted idea of woman's rights and privileges by some means or other heard of this indiscretion

\*A new M.C.R. custom is here alluded to.

and promptly brought me to task for what she called my unjust tyrannical and ungentlemanly conduct in actually preferring the company of the advertisement columns and the solace of my pipe to the heavenly joys of spending a blissful hour or two in the company of members of her sex. Being a man of few words and a lover of peace, a few such torrents of abuse brought me to my knees and I promptly surrendered. The terms of my capitulation were that if the Editor of the H.U.C was willing I should make a full and ample apology for my boorish conduct.

Perhaps, however, the lady members of the College would like to know under what conditions the natural intelligence of any sane man could allow him to desert them in order to read the *Daily Mail*. To understand properly the reasons which brought about this seeming evidence of madness they must know a little of my antecedents.

I was born and brought up in a little village five miles from nowhere called D'ullas Dych Water. This village, although doubtless unknown to the majority of the readers of this magazine even by reputation, is remarkable for one thing, viz., that the eternal feminine is non-existent there. The whole village consists of two families, Smith's and ours, Smith's were all boys and as for us, well sisters do not count. Therefore, the only representative of the fair sex I ever saw was the carrier's wife as she drove by munching a carrot. It may be readily understood therefore that, when I finally decided upon coming to this abode of light learning, it was with some trepidation that I looked forward to my first social evening.

As I slowly and with dignified mien walked into the Central Hall on Welcome Soirée night I met a lady whose mission seemed to be to try and make some poor "fresher" feel at home. Could I describe the beauties of her person or the glories of her dress. Nay, let me rather try to depict the beauty of the sunset with its multifarious colours. Kindness, goodnature and intelligence were depicted on her brow. And her dress! To the country lad it seemed "something not made with hands." What wonder that I was overwhelmed. She asked the simple question, "do you dance?" I hesitated and was lost. I thought of the great Napoleon and I said to myself surely I, the greatest intellect of D'ullas Dych Water, could dance if necessary and I, with Napoleon Bonaparte, threw the "impossible" out of my vocabulary and said to the lady at my side "Yes I can dance fair lady, and if I could not thy presence would inspire me" (I thought this latter phrase par-

ticularly fine; it had been said by the hero in a penny novelette that after much wandering had found its way to my village home). I thought she looked surprised, but this I naturally concluded was a compliment to myself and we went to the dance. Now it has often been remarked by those who know me best in our little village that I am light-headed and heavy-footed, and, although I say it myself (who perhaps shouldn't) there is more than a grain of truth in the remark; indeed I may in confidence confess that I take a wide ten in boots. Nor is that all, being brought up in the country I had been accustomed to what is considered in the town as rather a heavy style of footwear and as for dancing shoes, well! I had never heard of them. Habit is strong with all of us and this combined with a none too liberal and prompt grant was the cause of my wearing rather heavy boots.

It does not take a Sherlock Holmes to discern possibilities, and although, as to Napoleon, "impossible" was a word unknown to me, I was soon to reach my Waterloo. In the first place I was at a decided disadvantage. Collars are not considered a necessity of fashionable male neckware at D'ullas Dych Water and therefore I had been accustomed to rove over my native wilds unweighted by that curse of man. However, on this occasion I was determined to do my duty and therefore I was enveloped in a white tubular encasement that might have been mistaken for the projected Channel Tunnel. My readers will therefore realise that during the evening my gaze was fixed heavenward as if a lofty ideal had been set before my eyes; they will also realise that, with my wide tens-undisciplined to the form and rhythm of dance music, it was absolutely necessary to watch my feet. But, alas, it was impossible; the collar had me in its fatal grip, and my feet wandered hither and thither without restraint.

Is there any necessity to prolong the story? Shall we not rather draw a veil over the sad scene? Need I tell how my left foot suddenly went through that heavenly dress I so much admired, how immediately afterwards my right went with a tremendous bang against my partner's ankle and how a few seconds later I descended on her toes. Nay, let me rather pay a tribute to the noble self-sacrifice and patience of her sex, as I tell how we still danced on, the lady with a smile on her face as though she were enjoying it, the man with an expression of intense longing—that the earth would swallow him up—on his.

Just before the dance was over, my partner, with a sound knowledge of mathematics, shot off at a tangent and brought

us out of the vortex of the dance, saying she was so charmed with my company that she would like to sit the rest out. Fortunately she most considerately espied a friend whom she wished to see on a matter of importance and begged me to excuse her for a minute. Do you wonder that I took the opportunity to escape to the city of refuge and hid myself in the only place besides D'ullas Dych Water where women were unknown, viz., the Men's Common Room? Nay, am I to blame because I read the *Daily Mail* and dreamed dreams, or that I waited until the chartered car had gone, and that when I reached home I applied a dose of "Mousta" the more effectually to disguise myself? I think not. And so I left the joys of the soirée not because of my contempt for beauty, but because I recognised for the first time my own littleness and woman's greatness.

I. S. C.

### ODE ON THE WESTERN SHORE.

(*With apologies to the shade of William Cowper.*)

\* \* \*

Toll for the brave,  
The brave that are no more:  
All victims to the sav-  
-our of the Western Shore!

Three students new and bold,  
They sallied out of Coll.,  
To breathe the sea-breeze where  
The billows sometimes roll.

They stood upon the strand,  
One single snuff they gave:  
The tide was out—they found  
An odiferous grave.

Toll for the brave,  
Who hadn't time to run.  
In common-roomy strife  
Their work of gore is done.

It was not in the lab.,  
 Nor leek-day in the den;  
 'Twas not through whiff of sul-  
 -phuretted hydrogen.

Their paws were in their pokes,  
 No note-book in their grasp,  
 When down they limply dropped  
 With one despairing gasp.

A pierman picked them up;  
 Alas ! it was too late !  
 Though smelling-salts he tried  
 The three had met their fate.

Oft since the tide has risen.  
 And oft has fall'n again ;  
 But oh ! that we could turn  
 That gas off at the main !

For those brave three are gone,  
 They'll sniff "sea-breeze" no more.  
 Be warned then, juniors, shun  
 Like plague the Western Shore.

E. H. W.

SCIENTIFIC *versus* CLASSIC; A REJOINDER.

† † †

"STRA" in his interesting paper on "Classic *versus* Scientific" puts forward many advantages for the classic side. Perhaps I may be permitted to say a few words on the other side of the question.

With regard to the humanising effect.—True, Darwin and some other very great men of science lost in time all their love for music and literature, but did Darwin ever have any strong leaning in that direction? And surely Huxley's case was quite different. Throughout his life he continued to work in a literary way, and, when he retired from public life, rejoiced that he could then freely indulge in his taste for letters. He took a great and useful interest in education, and was by no means locked up in his scientific work.

Why should science be called "chilly," and the nature of its followers compared to 'Arctic snows'? Had there been no ardent zeal in the cause of science, would great discoveries have been made? Excessive patience is of course needed, but great patience does not make a man cold.

Then how much more interesting daily life is made by some knowledge of science. A walk is a hundred-fold more enjoyable when beasts and birds can be watched and studied in their natural surroundings; when the wonders of flowers, trees and plants can be investigated, and the various adaptations to their surroundings noticed; and this cannot be thoroughly appreciated without a little knowledge of the subject beforehand. Does it not deepen men's thoughts to study the wonderful works of Nature, as much as does reading the works of philosophers? Do not these philosophers themselves often teach their disciples to turn to Nature and learn of her? Also what can be more elevating than astronomy, which impresses on us how small and petty we ourselves are in comparison with God and His universe?

Again, there is the science of medicine. Surely it is good for mankind that cures or alleviations should be found for the dreadful diseases to which mankind is subject, and could this be done without science?

"Stra" writes as if science were nothing but mathematics, physics and chemistry. These are most important and interesting subjects, but they are only the basis of science, and all lead up to the greatest of sciences, viz. anthropology—which is surely not frigid and chilly, and inclined to make us forget our common humanity.

Let no one imagine that I wish to decry or to undervalue classics; all learning widens the mind, and we must all agree with "Stra" that classics and science should work hand-in-hand, and rejoice with him in the London University's new regulations with regard to a B.A. degree. But 'music and poetry' may be loved as recreation as much by men of science as by those who prefer arts, and cannot music be better appreciated by those who understand, to some extent, the science of sound?

Also, the majority of scientific graduates do not become Darwins or Spencers, so why should they not enjoy the privilege of knowing some science to help them to understand better than they would otherwise do, the natural phenomena of the world in which they dwell? Without fresh discoveries the world would stagnate, and for discoveries some must

specialize, but all need not do so. Truly the best of all ways, as some wise man has said, is "to know something of everything and everything of something."

K.C.B.

[Canon Lyttelton, Headmaster of Eton College and a distinguished classical scholar, thus enumerates in the "School World" for February 1907 the "indisputable advantages" of experimental science:—"But I must hurry on to enumerate without comment the advantages of experimental science which seem indisputable. They are these: constant appeal to reason; constant verification; constant appeal to the senses of touch and sight; teaching of patience and accuracy. Moreover, it brings a boy into contact with an army of discoverers; men of research who are themselves enlarging the horizon of human knowledge. It also, quite in its early stages, illuminates daily life with interest, by stimulating not only the power of the sense impressions but the desire to use them. It also brings into play the precious faculties of imagination and wonder." Of course the Canon goes on to speak of the equally important advantages that can be secured only by means of a literary training.—EDITOR.]

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## NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

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A FEW days ago the writer had the privilege of inspecting the premises of the new London Daily Paper called the *Tribune*. This paper was first published at the beginning of last year, and is an example of the journalistic enterprise which makes Fleet Street the great news centre of England and of the World. The offices and printing works are a magnificent block of buildings, and everything in the publication of the journal is done on the premises. The great thing which the writer noticed was the political enterprise of the paper. No other paper can show such a desire to educate the politician (and many appear to want educating) as the *Tribune*. Whatever our political opinions may be we cannot but admire the advanced methods which this paper employs to treat the questions of the day in a highly instructive and an educational manner. On the ground floor is the Rendezvous, a magnificent room, which is furnished after the style of a West End club room. Luxurious arm-chairs, richly covered lounges, and highly polished writing tables with every appliance, all go to give an artistic and yet comfortable appearance to the room. And for what is this place intended? It is thrown open to the public from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. in order that they may obtain any information they require, and make use of the library which is growing larger and larger daily. For those who wish to make use of the

Rendezvous simply for pleasure, all the leading illustrated papers are provided, and for the ardent up-to-date politician, copies of those tremendously important Blue Books can be seen as soon as published. During the day one of the leading members of the staff can be consulted as to the best "authorities." These consultations are free, and many Members of Parliament may be seen at the Rendezvous ferreting out information for their future speeches. It is an ideal place for students, especially for those who intend reading for the Bachelor of Science degree in Economics. During the present Spring lectures are being held at the Rendezvous. The subjects deal with the important topics of the day, and the audiences include people holding all shades of political opinion. As discussion is allowed, the evening is often, to the student of politics, a very profitable one.

The above description gives a slight idea of the enterprise shown by a new paper, but to obtain anything like a complete knowledge of the advanced methods employed by the management of the *Tribune* it is necessary to pay a visit to Bouvierie Street, to make an inspection for oneself.

H.L.

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### SUNSET O'ER THE SEA.

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\* \* \*

Ah, I view thy fate with pain,  
 Mellow, cloud-meshed sun-orb weary,  
 Hanging westward o'er the main ;  
 Watch thy sad reflections dreary  
 From this window's darkling pane,  
 Till curtained and enwrapped in grey,  
 Downwards with thy solemn train  
 Thou driftest sinking far away.

'Twere too sad to see thee lying  
 In the grasp of loveless hands,  
 Hear the sea-wind and its sighing  
 In the hollow dungeon lands.  
 Lo ! then, where from out this prison,  
 Sea-bird, heaven's haven seeing,  
 Through the shimmering after-saffron  
 Hesper trembles into being.

Always where is darkest cloud  
 A frontlet gleams upon the night,  
 Hope's star bloometh out endowed  
 With dew-washed purity and light ;  
 Bloometh out more pleasing fair  
 Than winter moon, all silver bright,  
 When across the fields of air  
 Her maidens trip for her delight.

Thus we stand and gaze together,  
 While the sky-fields fast and faster  
 Fill with promise of fair weather,  
 Swift and swifter, vast and vaster ;  
 Till our eyes no more with pain,  
 Weary search the horizon's bar,  
 Joyful faith comes back again,  
 Kindles like yon spirit-star.

A. E.

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### A DREAM. ✕ ✕

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THE remarkable dream I am about to relate actually came to me in exactly the manner described. No single detail has been added. It has occurred to me that perhaps a dream which so affected me might prove of interest to others, hence I have committed it to paper.

\* \* \* \* \*

It was after the soirée. I retired to rest late, and was long in attaining the much needed sleep. Sweet forgetful nepenthe was not my lot, but rather uneasy broken slumber. Ah, those College soirées ! How we look back at them as times of reckless self-abandonment ; they would be perfect if only the refreshments were digestible. But I can forgive them, for they gave me my dream. Can there have been opium in that cake ? But to relate my dream :—

It appeared that someone in the College had made a discovery. He had invented—A NEW BIG GUN. The fruit of his labours was perfected, and it was to be tried for the first time before a select audience of students and governors. The venue was laid in the College Library, and a harmless slab had been substituted for the projectile for the purpose of the experiment. I sat there in the Library (at

the men's table, of course) and surveyed with tremendous interest the creature of the inventor's brain. The barrel was short, a mere six feet, and the bore was at least three feet. At the breach of the gun was an assemblage of levers and pistons, and amongst them, smiling, stood the operator who had been installed as gunner for the occasion. The room was in darkness, save for the faint light from a lecture lamp at the operator's head. I have no memory of the inventor's explanatory speech, my whole attention being riveted on the strange monster. The remarkable thing about the gun was that it was driven by steam. As the inventor's speech concluded the operator turned a lever, there was a hissing of steam, and the barrel of the gun started revolving, its speed accelerating at every instant. The scene was weird in the extreme. The fitful gleams of the lantern lit up the angry puffs of steam, glanced and darted in lightning flashes along the swiftly-revolving polished steel barrel, and showed in the gloom the tense faces of the onlookers. The revolution of the barrel was accompanied by a rattle and a roar as of a boilermaker's shop rushing through a tunnel. At length we became aware of the projectile, in the shape of a circular disc, coming nearer the muzzle at every revolution, but at a painful slowness. In appearance, when viewed in the gloom of the interior of the barrel, it was like a huge slab of gas carbon. At last it reached the end. With a rush of air and a reverberating thud it left the muzzle. It sped on its way at no great velocity, but in a manner suggestive of irresistible power. It spun round its axis with inconceivable rapidity, and was followed by a cloud of heavy, thick smoke, which circled in maddened vortices behind the slab like a troop of fiendish imps attending on the Satanic chariot. A student on my right shrieked, and a rapid glance showed me the room peopled with blanched faces, all intent on the marvellous projectile. It reached the end of the Library, and with a muffled crash broke into many pieces, without in any way damaging the book-cases against which it had smashed. I secured one of the fragments of the projectile, which appeared of the dull brown colour and fibrous consistency of peat. Then I awoke.

\* \* \* \* \*

Can the College Daniel give an interpretation to this vision?

L'ENFANT.

## WHAT IS IT ?

+ + +

WILL those, who have ever insinuated that Windsor House, is at times, not as quiet as it is possible for twenty students to make it, kindly recall their hasty words? For in this the second term of 1907 the long developing virtue of quietude has reached its climax. The standard attained is, indeed, so high, that you might even be in the study, whilst it is occupied by all the "co-mates and sisters in exile," and yet be unaware of the presence of a single other person. We are as quiet as the proverbial mouse. Even the usual loquacity, which ladies are frequently accused of, is lacking.

Why? What has been the mighty agent, whose work has produced such wonders? Is it the influence of Stevenson, Lamb, Thackeray or George Eliot? No! not even these celebrities could perform such a miracle. It is something less prosaic and more closely related to the supernatural. It is— are you prepared for it?—It is—"Thought Reading."

Imagine such a scene as the following:—All the students are solemnly sitting in a ring, thinking—as hard as their limited supply of sawdust will allow them—of some great act, which they are fondly hoping their comrade will execute with dexterity. Presently, blindfolded, the victim appears, held by a friend at the forehead and wrist. Imagine, also, the concentration necessary so as not to break the spell! Think of that awful moment of silence, the appalling stillness, while we wait for the spirit to move. Hark! a rustle! She takes a step and we experience an uncanny feeling and watch. Step by step, she goes towards the very spot. She grasps an object in close proximity to the one selected. She leaves it. She turns in another direction—and our hopes wane. Wait! Breathless expectation! Yes! she turns and, mystery of mysteries she does the very deed. We accord a hearty cheer of congratulation, wondering how such a wonderful feat is accomplished.

Can you tell us how? Has it to do with syllogism, or is it closely allied to that most mystic of all subjects Psychology? As Psychology is the students' "root of all evil," we are inclined to favour this latter idea. Can anyone shed any light on this most absorbing subject?

AN ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.

## PUBLICITY IN PRACTICE.

\* \* \*

THE present age has been remarkable in many ways; it has been described as the age of sport, invention, popular control and of self-help. But it is also the age of advertisement.

The foremost idea of advertisement in one's mind is that of a prepaid notice inserted in a daily paper or else a placard in a conspicuous place in our thoroughfares, which gives a more or less (usually less) veracious account of the virtues of some commodity.

These advertisements which serve to bring buyer and seller into contact are not however the only examples. Every man advertises himself in some way or other. He may resort to the tactics of the shopkeeper who is a specialist in advertising by printing showbills, placards, posters, cards and cartoons extolling his virtues, and giving publicity to his (or another's) ideas. The general election of 1906 amply proved the fact that human beings are advertised as much as any soap, soup or sewing machine. The money spent at an election time would easily exceed that spent on any patent soap for a like period, without respect to the relative values of the man and the soap; for undoubtedly soap is useful.

The politician is not the only advertiser. Every lawyer, doctor and minister resorts to various devices to keep his place in public life. Whether it be by living in a certain street, by wearing peculiar garb, by marking his domicile with a brass plate or red lamp, or even by appropriating several letters of the alphabet for use after his name, whatever it is, it is an advertisement after all.

In a class by himself comes the student, he most firmly believes that,

"Early to bed and early to rise  
Is no good at all if you don't advertise."

and so he goes on session after session devising new means to attract public attention. His greatest assets are vocal power and versatility, and these he uses to their fullest extent. Noise is his delight whether in college, street, or playing field; whether singing national melodies, or opposing a military band, or even bidding adieu to a wandering football team. He can also adapt himself to anything, even to the part of a mediæval lover serenading his beloved, or to the part of an M.P.

Then again his general *negligé* dress and unorthodox ceremonies, such as the mystic rites and observances around clock towers and railway stations, and other public places attract notice.

Another subtle idea of his, and one which attracts a great deal of attention, is that of preference for chartered cars which are most useful for proclaiming broadcast his "Special" qualities.

In short he does anything or everything which Gilbert considered necessary when he said:—

" If you wish in this world to advance  
 Your own merits you're bound to enhance  
 So stir it, and stomp it,  
 And blow your own trumpet,  
 Or believe me, you haven't a chance."

A. M. G.

### "PUELLA RIGENSIS."

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[Mr. Lincoln Hardy has kindly handed on to us the following Latin version of the well-known "Limerick" concerning "the young lady of Riga who went for a ride on a tiger," but finished it in the smiling quadruped. The authorship is attributed to a bishop, so we hope that it will not be assigned to the Rev. R. J. Campbell.—Ed.]

Puella Ricensis ridebat  
 Quam tigris in tergo vehebat,  
 Externa profecta  
 Interna revecta  
 Risusque cum tigre manebat.

### OBITER DICTA.

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#### German University Students.

"THE University exercises no control over them, unless their conduct becomes specially outrageous, and they need not attend a single class if they choose not to do so."—PROF. FRIEDRICH PAULSEN, of Berlin, in *The German Universities and University Studies*.

### Influence of a University.

"MORE than half of the friction and misunderstanding of life is due to the absence of those large views of things which it is the chief work of a University to give."—DR. P. T. FORSYTH, in sermon preached before Aberdeen University, September 25th, 1906.

### Large Audience after Long Vacation.

"A LECTURE attendance of thousands would astonish an English University don, but such an audience listened at St. Petersburg University to a lecture by Professor Kovalevsky last month. It was the first lecture the Professor had been allowed to give for 18 years, and the significant subject was the Constitutional History of England." — *University Correspondent*.

### A Periodical Older than the *H.U.G. Magazine*!

"THE oldest periodical on earth is the *Peking Gazette*. It has appeared daily since the middle of the 14th century, although not always under its present title."—A. DIOSY, in *The New Far East*.

### Aids to Eyesight.

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON has been holding up the eye-glass to the ridicule and contempt of the public. "A single eye-glass," he says, "is a thing in its nature altogether monstrous and devilish. The man who can put a glittering decoration in one eye and not in the other is blaspheming the balance and decency of the human form. He is capable of wearing a coat with one arm, or his moustache on one side of his face."—*The Globe*.

### Earthquakes for Indigestion.

EARTHQUAKES are the latest cure for indigestion. Commenting on the San Francisco disaster, the *Hospital* says:—"It is an undoubted fact that a great many men and women who were in a poor state of health before the shock, with bad appetites and defective digestions, are now eating all they can get, and digesting it without trouble; whilst the mental condition which so often accompanies the dyspeptic state has equally improved. The explanation is as simple as it is rational. These people were fortunately deprived of their trams, alcohol, and luxuries; they had nothing but simple food, and they were compelled to take exercise in the open-air to get it."

### Concentration for Students.

"IN no other way of life, not even in those which witness the busy chase after wealth and political power, is such concentration to be found as is required in the way of life of the genuine student. Whether he be professor or undergraduate, the same thing is demanded of him. He must train himself away from the idea of spending much time on amusement unconnected with his work. His field of study may be wide; he may find rest in the very variety of what he is constantly exploring. But the level of effort must ever be high if he is to make the most of the short span of existence."—RIGHT HON. R. B. HALDANE, in *The Dedicated Life*.

### OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

+ + +

WE beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of the following:—(1) *The Sphinx* (Liverpool); (2) *The Dragon* (Aberystwyth); (3) *The Phænix* (Royal College of Science); (4) *The College* (Dundee); (5) *The Northener* (Armstrong College); (6) *The Gong* (Nottingham); (7) *Q.C.B.*; (8) *Q.C.G.*; (9) *Cap and Gown* (S. Wales and Monmouthshire); (10) *The Students' Magazine* (R.A.M.C. Exeter); (11) *The Goldsmithian*; (12) *Floreamus!* (Sheffield); (13) *Sotoniensis*; (14) *The British Esperantist*.

*Floreamus!* appears to be desirous of fame as a reformer, for it announces that Prof. Mayor of Cambridge breakfasts at half-past six, an example which all members of the student world should follow. The effect of this virtuous example is spoilt however by an article on "The Life of an Engineer in India," in which it is stated that "everything is done for you by servants, from dressing you in the morning to filling your pipe for you in the evening." Such a prospect would make even the most ardent *half-past-sixer* feel lazy again.

*The Dragon* for December contains an interesting article on Student Life in Germany, from which we gather that it does not matter if the German Student cuts lectures, provided he also cuts his face—or rather has it cut for him.

*Q.C.G.* contains Ladies' Notes which bear marks of feminine authorship. Such a column would be a boon to a College if written by a mere man, for it would be a valuable means of dispensing wholesome advice on the selection of hats and

blouses, and might be the means of preventing much nervous prostration amongst the men, by causing the disappearance of those atrocious patterns by which their attention is inevitably distracted during lectures. Of course such a critic would not dare to lay his desecrating hand on those filmy creations which at soirées metamorphose the Hall.

*Cap and Gown* contains several interesting articles, amongst which may be mentioned a vision of a merry party (in the Common Room) of all the poets, from Chaucer to Tennyson, in which each amuses the company with one of his poems, but so coloured as to suit the venue. Tennyson appears to view with favour the usual (or unusual) proceedings of a Degree Day or Speech Night for he says :—

" All the profs. will come, mother, with hoods of many a hue,  
And all the boys will sing mother, and beat the rattatoo;  
The Prinny sure will frown, ma, when he hears their lovely noise,  
But I'll bet they all will wish to be again among the boys."

The last straw is reached however when Byron gives the advice "Cut ye lectures while ye may." On the whole it appears from the various articles that the men of Cardiff are not so good as they might be.

*The College* contains some admirable "Hints for the Dance" in which is given the advice, "If she whom thy soul desireth above all women, refuse to dance with thee, be not cast down; there are others." And the writer concludes with a wisdom worthy of Solomon, "Thou wilt be well discussed, and thy sayings made public in the meeting place of the women upon the morrow."

*The Sphinx*, whose name is legion, contains some interesting articles on Halls of Residence by Prof. Ramsay Muir in which, it may be mentioned, he most emphatically states that he does not suggest for a moment that students should be forbidden to reside elsewhere than in licensed lodgings.

There has been an epidemic of debates on Woman Suffrage in the various colleges, but it has been left to Liverpool University to organise a Woman's Suffrage Society. So far it has had a troublous career, its meetings having been grievously ragged, but we wish it a more pleasant future with many opportunities for—talk.

The December number contains an amusing article on "The Rag Teutonic" in which is described a prank far exceeding in sublimity any madness of Hartleyans.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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## The Dog and the Can.

THE problem propounded in our last number by "A Gleaner of Information" has elicited two replies. One is in the form of a letter; the other has assumed the mould of a proposition of Euclid. The question at issue cannot be regarded as one which involves any of the fundamental principles of life. It is purely a problem of priority. Dogs often run, apart from tin cans; tin cans often rattle, apart from dogs. The eternal hoy has to be taken into account. Did he start the performance by kicking the can, or by kicking the dog?—ED.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 19th, 1907.

SIR,—In the last number of the *College Magazine* you inserted a question to this effect.—

"Given a dog running away with a tin can tied to its tail. Question: Does the tin rattle because the dog runs, or does the dog run because the tin rattles?"

I think the following will answer the question fully.

One or the other of two things must happen. Either the tin rattles because the dog runs, or the dog runs because the tin rattles. The question is, which happened first; did the tin rattle, or did the dog run?

I suppose we are to assume that some ingenious rascal tied the can to the dog's tail. What happened then? Did the dog, when released, tear off for all it was worth? If so, then the dog began to run first, and the tin, being dragged along after the dog, emitted that melodious noise we call a rattle. The first step taken by the dog would not have caused the can to move at all, and so it would not have rattled. The second step might have caused the tin to rattle, and then, perhaps, the dog hearing the noise would have run faster. The motion of the dog, however, first caused the tin to rattle, and so we are justified in saying that the tin rattles because the dog runs.

The dog, however, might have been too meek-spirited, or might not have seen the joke, and so would not have run away directly it was let loose. Did someone hurry it up with a stick or a boot? If so the above argument applies. Or did the dog stand still and wag his tail, and so cause the tin

to rattle? If so he would probably have been surprised, and would have moved on a little way, thus causing the tin to rattle still more. Getting a bit worried, he would have moved a little faster, and so on, until he was running as hard as he could. In this case the rattling of the can first caused the dog to move, and so we may say that the dog runs because the tin rattles.

There are other cases, such as someone kicking the can, or pulling the string, or enticing the dog with a piece of meat, etc., but either one or the other of these two arguments can be applied to each, so it is not necessary to explain them all.

A. H. M.

*Given* : A dog running down the street with a tin can tied to its tail.

*Required* : To prove whether the can rattles because the dog runs, or the dog runs because the can rattles.

#### PROBLEM.

##### CASE 1.

Let both dog and can be brought to rest.

*Then* : If the dog be caused to run, it can be shown experimentally that the can will begin to rattle.

Therefore the can rattles because the dog runs.

##### CASE 2.

Let both again be brought to rest.

If now the can be rattled, it can be shown by experiment that the dog will certainly run, but not necessarily down the street. It may describe a circle, either in a clockwise or anti-clockwise direction.

Therefore if can rattles, dog runs.

S. E. D.

#### The Can and the Can't.

THE great problem of all examinations is the problem of the can and the can't. All the questions which a student *can* answer, together with all that he *can't* answer, make up the sum total of human knowledge. Hence the significance and importance of the following requests for information received

from F. E. R. L., who writes :—“ Can any of your readers :—  
 I. Draw a map of the Common, marking the lonely walks and  
 shady seats. II. Give the meaning and derivation of the  
 following : Wasaname, crk . . . k, ardour, rail, gaited, cutting,  
 baloonising, hair-off. III. Prove by Euclid that the shortest  
 distance from H.U.C. to B.M.H. is *via* the Western Shore,  
 Millbrook Station, Regent's Park, and the Common. IV.  
 Write a life of three of the following : The Honorable  
 Wild Waves, Sunny Jim, The Moon, Cats. V. Discuss the  
 following : bun-boy, perfectly obvious, chartered car. VI. Say  
 all they know of the Pier, Western Shore, Common, Bruns-  
 wick Place, The Polygon.”

### A Stitch in Time.

CAMBORNE, Feb. 25th, 1907.

SIR,—I was so much impressed by the very able way in which you disposed of my last enquiry that I feel tempted to ask your help in another similar matter.

I have recently left home and have taken up my abode in apartments at a considerable distance from the rest of my family. This being the case, you will readily understand the maternal anxiety with which sole care of my wardrobe was handed over to me. Amongst much other excellent advice and warning this jingling phrase had stuck in my memory : “ A stitch in time saves nine.”

As soon as my mind realised the prominently intrusive presence of the phrase which forms my text it proceeded to dissect it mathematically. “ A stitch in time saves nine.” What foundation has the man of science who first propounded this stitch formula for saying that one of them in time will save nine ? Do you think he worked it out by a curve from the results of experiment ? If so, is it, I wonder, absolutely true, or did he get something like 8·615, and decide to call it nine, as the nearest whole number.

Do you think it would be a simple proportion ?—that is, would two in time save 18 ; or is there a constant term. If the latter be the case, how shall I find out what number of stitches in time will prevent the occurrence of a 4 by 3-in. rent in a garment ?

Can you vouch for the mathematical correctness of the relation ? If not, perhaps a member of your Mathematical Department can ; or, at any rate, he might look it up in the British Museum, or Earl's Court, or somewhere.

I await your reply with great interest, as there are signs of rupture in one of my garments, and I want to know if you consider this a safe formula to use.

Yours very sincerely,

R. P. S.

[It apparently has not struck our esteemed correspondent that there is an obvious connection between the proverb which he quotes and that other proverb which says that it takes nine tailors to make one man. As nine tailors are equal to one man, so "in time" (i.e., in respect to time) one hour's labour by a man is equivalent to nine hours' labour by a tailor. Hence, one stitch put into a garment by a man is economically worth nine inserted by a tailor. Thus a stitch inserted by the owner of a garment is in *time*, though not necessarily in quality, or elegance, equivalent to nine of the tailor-made variety, which thereby are saved. A further problem lies beyond this, viz., *why* are nine tailors equal to only one man? But that is another question altogether.—ED.]

"Goyerffe."

YOUR welcome contribution would have been inserted but for four considerations: first, it is written on both sides of the paper; secondly, it is not accompanied by your own proper name; thirdly, it is a week late; fourthly, its terminology is unintelligible. Nevertheless, it is a good article, and we hope that you will send for it and will put it into shape for our next issue.

ON DIT:— 

+ + +

THAT the education of some of the normals is "doubtful."

THAT a superior smile need not indicate ability to perform calculations correctly.

THAT applause should not be bestowed until deserved— even at debates.

THAT at a public lecture the operator of the lantern could not "focus" the "foc'sle" of a liner.

THAT the brothers Dan and Leon are willing to give lessons in "Highland Flinging."

THAT only a few buttons remained to tell the tale of the ejection of the Pompeians.

THAT the latter tried the cold water cure on one of their opponents.

THAT both day and evening students attend public lectures.

THAT the latter are sometimes mistaken for the former.

THAT multiplication is not the same thing as addition—even in logarithms.

THAT the M.C.R. is not a suitable place for "studying."

THAT a lecturer, having unfortunately mentioned the word "key-note," was startled at hearing peculiar noises.

THAT on a "moody" day a student was discovered sweeping his landlady's doorstep in his volunteer's uniform.

THAT the smell of  $\text{SH}_2$  or  $\text{CS}_2$  no longer pervades the corridors, its place being taken by that of "Parma Violets."

THAT from the professor's point of view the Common is preferable to the Common Room when the song of "Three men have to teach" is in progress.

THAT lectures are less popular than usual, owing to the counter-attractions of the "lounges" in the M.C.R.

THAT "Baby-caps" have been mistaken by some for skull-caps.

THAT skull-caps were in evidence against Bournemouth.

DHÆT dha "Biz" wæ laud in dheyar preyz ov Håtl'z fe wøenz.

THAT this is not Welsh.

THAT poisons belonging to the College must not be used to poison students' cats.

THAT Beecham's Pills are the sovereign cure for all complaints, as one student told a class of boys.

THAT 28th February is a date which will be handed down to posterity, and henceforth will be known as "Diary Day."

THAT in future it is advisable for all men students to be on exceedingly good terms with the landladies, lest they receive bad reports, as even this counts for certif.

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## PERSONALIA.

As announced in our last issue this column is to be devoted to past students. The editor will be glad to publish here, anything of interest to old Hartleyans, and he will also be pleased to receive articles from them.

We are glad to hear of the success of Mr. Sidney Boyes who was at the College some years ago. In 1902 he gained a scholarship to the Royal School of Art at South Kensington and three years later he was appointed modelling master at Gray's School of Art, Aberdeen. Mr. Boyes was one of the select few chosen by Sir Aston Webb, R.A., the designer of the new museum at South Kensington, to execute a statue of a famous artist upon the building; Mr. Boyes chose for his subject, Lord Leighton, P.R.A., and the statue now silently proclaims to all, the skill and patient endeavour of one of Hartley's sons.

We are also pleased to announce that Miss Ashworth, B.A. is now recovered from her illness and has been able to take up a post as Assistant Lecturer in English and Latin at the County School, Porth, Glam., Wales.

We congratulate Mr. J. Dennis Coales, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., who has been appointed Senior Lecturer in Electrical Engineering at the University of Birmingham.

Mr. D'Arcy Hughes, B.A. is filling an appointment in Portsmouth Secondary School.

Mr. G. C. McPherson who left College in the beginning of February, has gone to Rugby where he is engaged in the

Testing Department of the British Thomson-Houston Company's works. This brings the number of Hartleyans in this Company's works up to three, the other two being Messrs. Farmer and Bullen.

Mr. R. P. Sleeman who left us in January is filling a temporary vacancy in the Mining School at Camborne, Cornwall. He relates a few of his impressions of the district and the inhabitants thereof, as follows :—

I cannot send you my first impressions of Camborne so vividly as they occurred to me. My landlady and I removed them with stiff brushes after about half-an-hour's hard scrubbing. From this the perspicacious reader will gather that mud exists here. I gathered it.

It was dark when I arrived, after nine hours' travelling, deposited my goods in the cloak-room, and went out to look for somewhere to sleep. Whenever I hear the squelch of wet mud on a dark night I shall think of my introduction to Camborne.

Things soon improved. I met the head of my department, and he saw to my accommodation for the night. In the light of day I found my surroundings much less unpleasant, and came to the conclusion, one which I have yet to find reason to change, that my temporary home was not at all a bad little place. Its chief drawback lies in the fact that it rains five days in the week, regularly, and off and on during the other two. Now and then the Clerk of the Weather goes to sleep, or transfers his lachrymose attentions to Southampton. Then one could not ask for a lovelier spot.

On two or three occasions this has happened when I have had an hour or so free, and I have been able to get away northward or westward to the sea. Blue and green water, and white foam, not grey-brown river water with oily scum; white sands and black rocks, not oozing mud and pebbly shingle. Neither a sky so blue nor water so green is seen at Southampton.

At this season of the year the rolling hills look rather bare, but very impressive, particularly when one tries to cycle over them. The bareness is most noticeable in the directions which I have mentioned. To the eastward the face of the land teems with evidences of man's industry and the desolation which he creates. Disused mine shafts, gaunt chimney stacks, and crumbling pump-houses dot the hillside—monuments, some to partial successes, some to dismal failures.

Carn Brea, historic mound, once the haunt of prehistoric man, stronghold of the Roman, and guardian of the storehouse of tin, infolds the multiplex workings in which man seeks to win that store as his ancestors did before Britain appeared even a rough triangle on the chart of the world. On a quiet night, with the wind in the east, the sound of stamping machinery is borne to us as an echo of the wind which bears it.

The school is hidden away behind some ancient wooden buildings, and, though imposing in appearance, it is lost to common view. One may easily locate it, however, by the groups of strangely-clad human shapes around the entrances, particularly during the first five minutes of lecture time. These are the students. The garbs are various, with a strong general tendency towards breeches, leggings, sweater, shooting jacket, and deerstalker hat for fine weather, and oilskins and sou'westers for the wet. Fancy waistcoats of all colours and shapes abound. Strange as it may seem, I have found scarcely any new types of students. Sometimes I fancy I can see a new species, but soon some action betrays a recognised type. Of the work I say nothing. It would be too much like talking shop.

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### SPEECH-NIGHT. ☒ ☒

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IT is to be regretted that our last issue contained no account of this, perhaps the most fascinating ceremony of the session. The principal, professors and lecturers, governors, and Southamptonians of prominence were on the platform. Colonel Phillips, M.P. was there as the principal speaker. The lady students were in the first gallery, the men (for divers reasons) were congregated at the back of the second. At frequent intervals they gave vent to classical, melodious and soul-moving harmony. In one outburst they informed the audience that they didn't care a little bit. So to the average onlooker it must have seemed.

The South African war cry was rendered with delicious delicacy. It must have pierced to the very heart of the veldt. Prizes (of a sort) were awarded to those who worked for them (more or less).

They may no doubt form the basis of many magnificent libraries. On the other hand, they may not. Their pecuniary value would (if known) "stagger humanity."

Many a down-cast countenance and much doleful demeanour indicated the sorrow of those who had failed to win the laurels of their year.

Colonel Phillips remarked that such were not debarred from capturing the prizes of life—that it was sometimes a recommendation to fail in exams. Alma Mater! thou art still a useful institution.

After the few had been rewarded and the many sent empty away—after all the usual perennial remarks had been uttered, the visitors flocked to the various laboratories and there saw more wonders than were dreamed of in Horatio's philosophy.

The untutored outsider must have gone away reinforced in the idea that "science is a blind man's guess" and "philosophy a nurse's tale," so wonderful, weird and mysterious were many of the objects displayed.

One solitary student left very early—the desire for fame had seized him—he went home to "swot" for next year's prize.

L. F. D.

## THE "STUDENTS" SOIRÉE.

With what delight and anticipation we all looked forward to the "Students Soirée," and how fully even the highest expectations were realised. For this festive occasion, the hall was brightly lighted, and looked gay with decorations. The scene was made still brighter, when the many couples assembled, and tripped it lightly to the strains of sweet music. Leaving the hall one heard more music at considerable distance. This came from the games-room, the resort of most non-dancers, which, as usual, was a centre of attraction. Here games and competitions were carried on during the evening, to the apparent enjoyment of all participants. During the evening there was an interval, the first part of which was devoted to the ever appreciated partaking of refreshments. When all had done justice to these, there was a general move to the balconies, in order to obtain a favourable view of the farce. This performance was most creditable, and was much appreciated by the enthusiastic audience, who, in true Hartley fashion, applauded loudly. As all things, however good, must have an end, so this enjoyable evening at last drew to a close, and all congregated in the hall to join heartily in "Auld Lang Syne," a fitting conclusion to a happy evening.

NEMO.

## HOSTEL NOTES. ☺ ☺

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### WINDSOR HOUSE.

The radiant faces of both seniors and juniors on the night of our return were a marked feature of this term. The former were conscious of the fact that they had nobly endured their six weeks' trial, and so completed their arduous labour in the practising schools. The latter were filled with joy unspeakable, because the evil day was for them postponed.

Psychological research occupied much of our leisure during our vacation; hence "thought reading" now plays a prominent part in our Hostel games.

Great disappointment was experienced this term when we heard that, through illness, the Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke was unable to give us the long promised "Social Evening" at Windsor House. Owing, however, to Mrs. Creed's kindness, we spent an extremely pleasant evening amongst ourselves on the date that had been fixed by Mrs. Eliot Yorke. An

interesting programme was arranged. Many new games were introduced. During the evening we learnt that a "coffee-pot" may be a spoon; that it was possible to have a "coffee-pot" brooch; and, finally, that some students did not object to moderate "coffee-potting." A daintily prepared repast, to which one and all did ample justice, concluded our happy evening. That history may repeat itself is the sincere wish of all Windsorites.

Although the pretty ribbons round our wrists are not quite so much in evidence this term as last, we have no reason to believe that any member of our "Bachelor Girls' League" meditates leaving us.

Shall we ever forget that Saturday evening when we were aroused from our dreams of "syllogisms" into a state of nervous activity!

Psychology was not the cause this time. What, then, was the disturbing element? It appeared in the form of a regiment, whose measured tread ceased outside our Hostel, and we prepared for the fray. Visions of Harfleurs, Londonderry, and other military scenes appeared before us. We ably withstood the siege. Nothing more alarming than "Sigh no more, ladies," was hurled at us. The conflict ended, and from the disappearing forces came the beautiful strains of "Sospan Fach." Who were they?

Slang used to be the prerogative of the vulgar student; but now, alas one needs only enter a room when a logic lecture is proceeding to hear from the lips of the lecturer: "All not S is S-dash." Geometry is little better, for that tells us that A-dashed is sometimes equal to B. How can we hope to improve our degenerate sisters if such an example is daily set before us?

M. H.-W.

#### BEVOIS MOUNT.

We must begin our notes apologetically, as a worthy gentleman begins his debate speeches: "I am afraid I have not very much to say."

There would be still less to say had not the College provided a physician who timely stops epidemics by examining how the tongue doth wag.

There is a murmur that an "Analyst" has also been employed to preserve the health of the B.M.H. students, and to nip in the bud such whispers as "Turnips!"

We found the severe cold weather most trying, and the popularity of the early bath declined. Our distressed minds could only arrive at two conclusions:—(1) that the heat of a Hostel fire cannot be indulged in to excess; (2) that skating on Cemetery Pond is not a College function.

Some students are rigorously searching for "Notes." The search improves the mind and the blood circulation at the same time. A pane of glass has been knocked out of the conservatory by an ardent pursuer of the search.

The "Sergeant" has been awarded a "lucky bean" for having been lucky enough to escape contagion while attending the wounded "Corporal."

CRK . . . K.

## FROM OUT THE DEN.

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DURING the recent snowfalls the young polar bears at the Zoo were amazed beyond measure at the unwonted sight, while the fond parents tried to make them appreciate the joys of the distant North. A similar scene was being enacted in the Den for some of the denizens seeing the lovely whiteness of the Engineers' Yard benevolently introduced some in the form of snowballs into the Common Room but would not wait for the thanks of the recipients.

A similar kindly feeling prompted some ladies to send a cake of their own making as a present to the denizens. Unfortunately it disintegrated and the remains of deceased currants on the floor told the sad tale for days after. Of course there is no rule forbidding the introduction into the Den of cakes which are too hard to eat and yet too soft to resist disintegration, but neither is there one concerning snowballs.

At a recent smoker there were free cigarettes—there was also a good attendance. Here is a wrinkle for lecturers.

The piano which found itself stranded in the Den for a day saw strange scenes of elephantine waltzes and barn dances, though strangely enough the Professor above mistook them for clog dances. According to the principle of division of labour the dancers were quite justified in letting others have the pleasure of escorting the piano to its usual resting place.

St. David's Day (*Dies Stiukorum*) no longer has its usual terrors, for are we not inured to Parma violets.

The Den will soon be a Den no longer—it is being transformed into a snugger, and a joy to somnolent lecture-cutters. It has couches with springs which will bounce (a discovery which was made in the usual infantile fashion) and arm chairs for the weary ones. A pathetic appeal goes up to the inhabitants of Dublusear for soft cushions—instead of hard cakes.

*Floreat furniturus et non smashetur.*

VELIAB.

## CHRISTIAN UNION (Women's Branch).

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THERE has been a slight decrease in attendances, but the meetings have lost none of their original vigour.

Miss Lenwood, Travelling Secretary, B.C.C.U. visited us from February 16th-19th, and was entertained by Miss Grassam Sims, who still maintains her practical interest in the Union.

On February 10th, by permission of the Principal, about 90 children were entertained to tea, and afterwards played games in the Hall. At seven o'clock each child went away happy with a toy, an orange and a warm garment. All provisions for tea, and the garments, toys and fruit were provided by students of the College, and several members of the staff, to whom the Committee tender their sincere thanks.

Bible Circles have been formed this term. The following have addressed our Sunday meetings:—Rev. J. and Mrs. Mee, Rev. John Morris, Miss Lenwood, Mr. Hamilton and students.

M. M. V. } Hon. Secs.  
S. D. D. }

## LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE second meeting of this Society was held on November 19th, the motion before the meeting being "That this House is of opinion that bachelors should be taxed." Great interest was taken in this debate, because the principals and seconders were Southampton Juniors. Mr. Eden, seconded by Miss Boyce, brought forward the proposition; and Miss Cox, seconded by Mr. Hyde, opposed it. One of the hon. members convulsed the meeting by stating that it would not be long before he joined the Order of Benedict. There were over a hundred members present, sixteen of whom spoke. The House decided by a large majority that it did not believe in the motion.

At the next meeting, on Thursday, December 6th, Mr. Rogers, clad in a sweater, proposed "That this House is of opinion that it is inadvisable to follow fashion." Miss Shreeve seconded the proposition. Miss Lees, seconded by Mr. Knowlton, opposed it. The meeting decided that it is advisable to follow fashion. This made the third proposition which was defeated during the first half of the session.

The first meeting of the new year was eagerly looked forward to by all members as *the* debate of the session. The task before the House was that of deciding whether it is true or not "That the drama has a greater influence than any other form of literature." Prof. Clarke argued in support of the motion, and Prof. Hearnshaw against it. The attendance of about a hundred and twenty members evidenced the interest aroused by two such principals. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Dowden, and the opposition by Mr. Rogers. When the motion was thrown open for discussion it was evident that members had only come to be listeners, because there was an unusual lack of speakers. After an excellent summing up on both sides, the motion was put to the vote and declared lost.

On January 25th the subject for discussion was of a political nature. Mr. Meager brought forward a very drastic measure, viz., "That the House of Lords should be abolished." It was seconded by Miss Montgomery. Mr. Harrod, seconded by Miss I. Thomas, strongly opposed such a motion. Great excitement prevailed during the discussion, each speaker's remarks being greeted by loud cheers from one section of the House, and considerable interruption from the other. The voting resulted in a victory for the proposition by a majority of six.

At the next meeting, Tuesday, February 12th, the motion before the House was "That the Irish nation has degenerated, and is degenerating." Mr. J. H. Jackson, seconded by Miss Verinder, proposed the motion; and Miss Bryen, seconded by Mr. Meager, championed the Irish cause. The meeting sided with the opposition, defeating the motion by a large majority.

On February 22nd the House met to decide whether the State should support underfed children. Miss Sparling and Mr. Pritchard championed the cause of underfed children; while Mr. Jones and Miss Hartley took up the opposition. Only about seventy members were present at this very interesting debate, which resulted in a victory for the proposition by a narrow majority.

The Society this session has been in every way a success. The average attendance has been over a hundred; there has been no lack of speakers, and the speaking has been of a high order. We take this opportunity to

thank several members of the staff for the interest they have shown in the Society, and Messrs. Sleeman and Geoffrey for their admirable posters.

It is hoped that our last meeting, on Friday, March 8th, will be well attended.

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## CHORAL SOCIETY.

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As we approach the end of another term we may look back on the past work of this Society. This we think has been, in a fair degree, successful. Some of us could wish that it has been more so, but we must notice that this year marks the commencement of a new "era" as far as the Society is concerned. Certainly much progress has been made with the "Spring's Message" judging by the rendering at the last evening meeting. The part songs are now to hand and have been commenced. We think that all will agree that they are worth an effort. Referring back to the evening meeting, seeing that it was a "pioneer" and an entirely new venture it proved more than a partial success. As was intimated by the President these meetings are essentially practices and as such must assume a certain dignity but it is hoped that anything in the nature of formality will be entirely lacking. 'Twas the irony of fate and not premeditated design which caused the chairs to be chained together. The object of the Committee in providing a set programme was to make the practices pleasant and popular. It is hoped that they will meet with the approval and appreciation of all members of the Society.

Before closing these few remarks we cannot refrain from thanking those members who so ably helped us in the quartettes, nor from expressing our indebtedness to Miss Jones for a delightful rendering of an exquisite solo. The applause with which she was greeted showed sufficiently the appreciation of the audience.

We would like to thank certain lecturers too, for the interest they have shown in our Society by their honoured presence. With next term already in view, it may not be out of place to announce the combined meeting of the Choral and Literary and Debating Societies early in May. Will some members take this as a hint and volunteer to sing. The Secretary of either Society will be pleased to receive names.

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## ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

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THE Society opened the session with the Annual General Business Meeting in November, 1906. The attendance was very scanty, but those present faithfully carried out the business of electing officers for the ensuing session.

Papers have been read during the session by the following:—1, Mr. W. R. Baldwin Wiseman on "Fires and Fire Proof Constructions;" 2, Mr. A. A. P. Neave on "Reinforced Concrete;" 3, Prof. Eustice on "Types of Steam Turbines;" 4, Mr. W. R. Baldwin Wiseman on "Some Problems in Underground Water Supply;" 5, Mr. W. S. Osman on "The Preparation of Portland Cement."

The attendance of students at these meetings has not been so good as it should be, there being a noticeable lack of junior students. It is to be hoped that an effort will be made to improve in this direction.

R. G. S.

## SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY. ✎ ✎

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THE Scientific Society has had a very successful session. There has been no lack of papers, and those which have been read have been interesting to most present, and for the most part on subjects which are not touched upon by students in their ordinary work. It is to be regretted, however, that there are persons attending these meetings who spend the greater part of their time chattering, to the annoyance of the speaker and those who wish to hear what is being said by him, and it is to be hoped that when these meetings are held next session they will either keep quiet or cease to attend. On November 27th last a paper was read to the Society by Mr. H. D. Perkins, F.C.S., on "The Native Liquors of India," in which Mr. Perkins gave the results of investigations carried out by him on their composition and physiological action.

The first paper of the present term was given by Mr. G. H. Stevens on "The Universe." Mr. Stevens dealt with the very great and the very small. He first gave various facts and theories on stars and their distribution in space around the earth, and then passed to atoms and brought forward theories on the constitution of the atom, which were due to Lord Kelvin and Professor Thomson. He also attempted to explain the formation of helium from radium by Professor Thomson's electron theory.

The next meeting of the Society was held on January 29th, when Dr. Cavers took the chair, and a very good paper on "Sponges" was read by Mr. H. St. C. Colson. Mr. Colson dealt with the general features, mode of living, and sustenance of sponges. He explained the development of the central canal, and the occurrence of spicules in sponges. He concluded with an outline of the embryology of sponges. The paper was illustrated by an excellent series of lantern slides.

The next paper was given on February 12th by Mr. A. Eastwood, B.Sc., on "English Skulls, Ancient and Modern." Mr. Eastwood explained how skulls are measured and classified, and showed how by means of the skull the origin of the races in the British Isles could be known. The lecturer illustrated his paper by reference to various skulls from the Museum, and showed that skull formation was a most certain means of tracing the previous history of a race.

On February 26th the last paper of the session was read by Miss N. C. Gilham on "Flowers and Insects." Dr. Cavers presided over a very large meeting. Miss Gilham showed how flowers and insects depend upon one another, and how flowers, in order to be cross-fertilised, have various ingenious contrivances by means of which insects are made to carry pollen from one flower to another. The paper was illustrated by reference to a number of very good lantern slides.

The committee hope to arrange a number of excursions to places of scientific interest in the neighbourhood during the summer term. The thanks of the Society are due to Dr. Boyd for so kindly allowing the meetings to take place in the Chemical Lecture Theatre.

H. S. K.

## HARTLEY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION (Southampton Society).

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ON January 26th, 1907 the above Society held its Annual Dance. The meeting was very successful, and there are indications of an outside interest being aroused and strengthened. About 60 people were present and Mr. B. W. Ranishaw and Mr. W. E. Hicks ably discharged the duties of M.C.

On February 15th, 1907 the Society held its Musical Evening. Mrs. J. D. Haysom gave a splendid lecture on "Beethoven," illustrated by some of Beethoven's best compositions. Those assisting the lecturer were, Miss Harding and Mr. H. Lankester (songs). Mrs. Brightliff (piano and violin) and Mr. Brightliff (piano). Mrs. Haysom also gave two pianoforte selections.

A very large company was present, who attended as the personal guests of the Committee. Light refreshments were provided during the interval.

The Principal was in the chair, and on behalf of the Committee, offered a cordial welcome to all those present, at the same time, acknowledging the indebtedness of the Committee to Mrs. Haysom for so readily consenting to serve them.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. H. F. Muir proposed, in an exceedingly appropriate manner, a vote of thanks to Mrs. Haysom, for her very interesting and instructive lecture.

This was briefly seconded by Mr. D. R. Bennett, and carried with acclamation.

Mrs. Haysom briefly replied, and the Principal then declared the meeting closed.

The concluding meeting of the Winter Session will be held on Saturday, March 16th, 1907, and will take the form of a Soirée. At this meeting it is intended to introduce one or two new features, and a very successful time is anticipated.

It is hoped that, during the summer, at least one meeting of the Society will be held, which will, in all probability, take the form of a picnic; or a joint meeting with one or the other local societies, at a mutually convenient rendezvous.

HON. SEC.

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## LONDON SOCIETY OF OLD HARTLEYANS.

\* \* \*

THE L.S.O.H. commenced its second session on September 21st, 1906, and with less business to be done the gathering proved even more enjoyable than the General Meeting of 1905. It was gratifying to see so many new members.

Dr. Piggott, who, from the commencement of the Society has rendered it many valuable services, was elected President for 1906-07, and Miss Cavers, Mr. S. T. Clarke and Mr. W. S. Jackson were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. Hemmings was re-elected Gen. Secretary and Treasurer,

with Miss Tilly and Mr. Ryde as assistants. The following members were elected on the Committee:—Misses Ash, Attwooll and Swaine, and Messrs. Paice, Sayle and Snashall.

The Committee has drawn up a much larger programme than that of last year, visits to places of interest in and near London having been arranged.

Two of these have already taken place, viz., one to the Tate Gallery on November 2nd, and one to the Fishmonger's Hall on February 16th. On the latter occasion tea was provided by the Fishmonger's Company.

The Venerable Archdeacon of London has very kindly invited the Society to visit St. Paul's Cathedral on March 23rd, and has promised to conduct the party in person.

The dance held on November 9th last was not such a success as that of last session, owing either to the rain or the Lord Mayor's Banquet. Only about 50 were present, and this meant a financial loss. It is hoped that the one arranged for March 8th will receive more support.

The announcement at the end of 1906 of Mr. Hemming's intended departure was received with great regret, and in order to show appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him during the infancy of the Society, a testimonial, in the form of a writing cabinet, was presented to him at a meeting held on January 11th. Mr. Paice has been appointed his successor.

The Society has just learned that Mr. Ryde's departure from London will necessitate his resignation. It is to be hoped that an equally energetic member will be found to take his place.

The members of the L.S.O.H. were pleased to hear of the formation of yet another local association. May the career of the Celtic Society be a long and prosperous one.

C. P.

## CELTIC SOCIETY OF OLD HARTLEYITES.

+

A splendid Social was held by the Society on Saturday, January 26th, 1907 at "The Grosvenor," Swansea. A very fair proportion of the members attended. In the afternoon many of the "fair" members visited the Mumbles, (and it is said that in the Rhondda Schools now, "The women of Mumbles Head" is a favourite recitation). An excellent tea was done justice to. After the tables were cleared, Mr. Sam Howells ('99-01') took the chair and a splendid programme was gone through. Special mention must be made of the songs and pianoforte solos rendered by Miss L. Jones ('03-05') and Mr. R. Jones, L.R.A.M. (visitor) respectively.

Miss E. Ashworth, B.A. has come to the County Schools, Porth, and has joined our Society, she was present at the Swansea meeting.

The Committee is arranging for an outing to be held in June.

Many members intend journeying to Southampton for the re-union

W. T. G.

## PORPSMOUTH SOCIETY OF OLD HARTLEYITES.

+ + +

The Second Year of the P.S.O.H. was opened by a "Social Evening" on October 27th at the Green Row Rooms, when a varied programme of music and dances was thoroughly enjoyed by P.S.O.H. members and friends.

The Soirée at the Victoria Hall on Monday, November 26th was also a great success, socially and financially.

The second Ordinary Meeting of the P.S.O.H. is to take the form of a Debate.

"This House deplores the Cynicism of the Modern Young Man" is the subject chosen for discussion.

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## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB (First XI).

\* \* \*

THE football season has been a very successful one for us, in spite of the counter attraction in the shape of Rugby football.

The team owes its success to the splendid consistency of the defence (especially to Cavill our Captain, whose play is not particularly pleasant for visiting forwards); and also to the way in which it has been supported by the students, amongst whom Gyton and Welch are always prominent. Some even journeyed to Reading and were very prominent on the touch line.

Our position in the League table is very flattering and we should not be at all surprised to see the Cup "swanking" in the Common Room.

This is the last football season in College for many of us and so we now take the opportunity of wishing the Juniors a very successful season next year.

### v. Reading University College (Dec. 1st, 1906).

WITH mingled expectations we lined out against Reading, at Regent's Park, on the above date. Our opponents had greatly strengthened themselves since our last meeting, and set the game going at a brisk pace. We did our best, but they proved a better side and defeated us by 3 goals to 1. We congratulate Reading upon their victory.

### v. Civil Service (Dec. 6th).

Undeterred by our defeat on the 1st, we met the Civil Service team at their ground, and inflicted a crushing defeat upon them to the tune of 6 goals to nil. One of these was scored by Brown from a penalty.

### v. Docks Engineers (Dec. 8th).

We were at home on the 8th, and entertained the above-named team, inflicting upon them their first defeat for the season. The Engineers played good football, and compelled us to go all the way for our victory of 3 goals to nil.

**v. Eastleigh Wednesday (Jan. 16th, 1907).**

We were away on January 16th at Eastleigh in search of League points. The game was well contested, but we succeeded in proving our superiority, and won by 2 goals to 1. Two more League points were thus obtained.

**v. Southampton Gas Works (Jan. 19th).**

The game was played on the above team's ground, and after a hard-fought game the Gas Works were beaten by 3 goals to nil.

**v. Southampton Tramways (Jan. 23rd).**

This game was played on our opponents' ground, and constituted our second meeting with them in the League fixtures. The weather was against football, and the game resulted in a draw of a goal each.

**v. Botley (Feb. 6th).**

Once more we were away from home, with the sting of our previous defeat at Botley still fresh upon us. We lined out with grim determination to avenge this defeat, and after an evenly contested game were victorious by 1 goal to nil. The result just reversed the previous one, when we were defeated by the same margin.

**v. Chandler's Ford (Feb. 9th).**

After three successive games away we entertained Chandler's Ford F.C. at Regent's Park. A pleasant game resulted in a victory for Hartley of 3 goals to 1.

**v Reading University College (Feb. 27th).**

On February 27th we journeyed to Reading with very pessimistic feelings, thinking we were weaker than when we met Reading in the beginning of the season. We however soon found out that we had made a mistake, for the team gave one of its best exhibitions of the season. At half time Reading were leading by 1-0. In the second half however, Hartley played extremely well and succeeded in putting on two goals, finally running out winners by 2-1.

We certainly deserved to win. Our defence was much superior to that of the home team and our forwards were much more dangerous than the Reading attack. The game was a typical example of the superiority of the 'chorus' over the 'solo'.

After the match we sat down to a splendid tea and smoker supplied by our kind hosts.

After patrolling Reading and ransacking picture postcard shops we arrived at Southampton at.....(see College diaries).

**ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB (Second XI).**

+ + +

In this issue we have to publish a less favourable account than that relating to the earlier matches of this season, this is due in the main to two things, (1) number of matches scratched owing to the unfavourable condition of the ground. (2) Our inability to keep the *same* team together.

*The matches are as follows :—*

Nov. 7 Southampton Docks, won 2-0.

.. 21 Winchester 2nd XI. Exciting game ending in a win for the Win-tonians by 3 goals to 0.

.. 24 Albion. Scratched owing to Past Student's match.

Dec. 1 Avenue Athletic. Played in windy weather, luck seemed dead against the 'students' who retired beaten by 4-1.

.. 5 Y.M.C.A. This match ended in a win for the College by 4 goals to 0.

.. 8 Salisbury. This match played in wet weather and with only 9 of our men we were fortunate not to lose, we just effected a draw without scoring.

Jan. 12 Avenue Athletic. Playing on our ground with a poor representative team of the 2nd we were defeated by 2 goals to 1.

.. 16 R.A.M.C. (res.). Leading by 3 goals to 1 until about five minutes before the close of the second half, we were surprised in losing as we did by 5 goals to 3. The soldiers scored their 4 goals in a very short time.

.. 19 Telephone, lost 2-0

.. 23 Y.M.C.A. A drawn game 0-0 should have resulted in a win for the College if we had made better use of our chances.

.. 30 R.A.M.C. (res.) Playing at Netley, with a very poor side we were again beaten by 2-1.

Matches with Cowes, Westwood Athletic and Southampton Park were scratched owing to Rugby matches, and the unfitness of the ground.

Feb. 13 Grammar School. This proved a great surprise for us, losing as we did to the extent of 7 goals to 0.

.. 27 Nichol's Town. A very pleasant game played in ideal weather, although we were without either of our skippers and also our regular goalie, we ran out victors by 3 goals to 1. In this match we discovered a new centre-half whom we hope to see again representing the College before the season closes.

A report of the matches would not be complete without our conveying our very best thanks to Messrs. Palmer and Williams for their kindness in refereeing and also to Mr. Welch for several times officiating as linesman.

Sec.

## THE UNEMPLOYED MATCH.

\* \* \*

## Anythings v. Nothings.

THIS interesting and important match was played at Regent's Park on February 6th. The importance of this match was shown by the fact that representatives of the selection committees of all College teams were present. Beautiful weather prevailed, and the ground was in very good condition. The teams lined out as follows:—

ANYTHINGS.				
L. Rhydyfen (Capt.)				
Cerberus		Clearer		
Le Perque	McFue	Sankey	Ulysees	Caruso
	Nedi Bach	Sunlight	Sims Reeves	
		O		
S. O. Else	Mild.	Paderewski	Bacchus	Apollo
	Hercules	Le Roi	Twth	
	Charon		Baron Harrrrrd (Capt.)	
		Lartius Pompey		
			NOTHINGS.	

Referee—A. Whitehorse

Linesmen—Tired Tim and Weary Willie.

Baron Harrrrrd won the toss, and Sunlight kicked off. Sims Reeves took his pass nicely, and, dodging Twth, dribbled in splendid fashion until he was beaten by the Baron, who relieved with a splendid kick. Sankey stopped the ball, and, beating Paderewski, passed to McFue, who made a brilliant dash down the touch-line, finishing up by a good shot at goal. From the ensuing mêlée in front of goal Charon punted clear. Midfield play followed, and then Mild., receiving the ball, commenced a clever dribble. His finishing shot was a beauty, but it was saved in brilliant fashion by Capt. Rhydyfen, Cerberus completing the clearance. Le Perque seized on the ball and passed to Nedi Bach, who in turn passed to Sunlight, who judiciously tapped the ball to Sims Reeves for that worthy to double round Twth and the Baron and score a clever goal. From the centre kick Bacchus and Apollo went down the field at a quick rate, circumventing Ulysees, but in turn being beaten by Clearer, who was playing a steady game. Half-time:—

ANYTHINGS, 1; NOTHINGS, 0.

The second half opened with a splendid bit of defensive work by McFue, who cleverly tackled several men and passed out to his forwards. From this attack nothing came. Le Perque shot well, but Lartius Pompey cleared in brilliant style. The Anythings continued to press, and forced several corners. The Nothings now began to play a better game. For some time they bombarded the Anythings' goal, and only the remarkable form shown by Capt. Rhydyfen prevented a score. At last, however, their perseverance was rewarded, as, from a combined attack, Paderewski scored a well-deserved goal. The superior skill of the Anythings, however, began to assert itself, and the rest of the play was in the Nothings' half. From near half way Nedi Bach wriggled through and scored a third goal for his side. Full time score:—

ANYTHINGS, 3; NOTHINGS, 1.

**CRITICISM.**—Distinctly good form was shown by both sides. In goal Capt. Rhydyfen was brilliance personified, while he was well covered by his backs. Charon's punting was magnificent, and Harrrrnd's defence was sound. Ulysees was the best of the halves, his skill and strategy being much admired. Le Roi played a good hard game at centre-half. Twth was always a trier, though he showed a tendency for holding his opponent's legs. McFue was distinctly a success, his headwork being first-class. Hercules was always breaking up the rushes of Le Purque, his great strength serving him well. Nedi Bach and Mild were the pick of the forwards, the former playing a surprisingly good game. Paderewski was disappointing—his touch sometimes showed the artist, but more often reminded one of a learner. On this display our premier teams need not look far for recruits, as many of the players showed form warranting further trial.

"LANCASTRIAN."

An interesting problem is presented to the curious who wish to ascertain the various personalities which are hidden by these mystic names.—Sub-Ed.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

\* \* \*

IT is extremely pleasurable to be able to report good progress on the part of the above club.

The return match with the Trojans on November 28th reflected great credit on all our players, although our opponents won by 11 points to 7. These were the first points our team had registered this season, Meek scoring an unconverted try and Motts dropping a splendid goal.

Unfortunately our home match with the United Services had to be cancelled owing to frost and this was followed by a still greater disappointment when Goldsmiths College failed to keep their appointment on February 2nd. The Smiths have a record which Hartley are desirous of spoiling.

However two matches have been played and it is safe to say they will long be remembered.

This season for the first time (it rests with the juniors to prevent it being the last) away and home matches have been arranged with Borough Road College, London and the first of these was played at Regents Park on February 16th. This match was looked forward to with great interest and we were favoured with ideal weather. The famous "Bees" brought down their strongest team and the great game played by the home club proved the wisdom of this policy, for although our opponents' greater experience perhaps just entitled them to win, a slight amount of luck would have given us the victory. See detailed account below.

After the match about 60 players and friends adjourned to the College Hall, and there did full justice to a tea which had been excellently arranged by several of the lady students. Their kind efforts were greatly appreciated by both teams, especially by the "Bees."

After the tea, came a Smoking Concert and a capital programme (kindly arranged by Mr. R. W. Evans) was given: A grand march to the West Station followed and here the scene was again decidedly lively, several players being "tossed" on the platform and innumerable choruses sung.

The second match is perhaps after all the most important in the history of the club for it marks our first victory. We have experienced hard lines on previous occasions but this time no mistake was made and Bournemouth were beaten by 45 points to nil on February 23rd, 1907. Few comments are needed on this match. The visitors were a very weak lot but received able assistance from following Hartleyites: Cavill, Smith, Rogers, Percy and Morgan. The following players scored tries for the College:—Wood (5); Jackson and Meek (2 each); Evans, Ingham, Motts and Ll. Thomas (one each).

Several more matches have to be played and we hope to be again on the winning side.

The following players have represented the College this term:—Back, Ll. Thomas; three-quarters, Meek, Evans, Motts and Wood; halves, Dd. H. Thomas and Jackson; forwards, Mr. Phillips, Dan H. Thomas, Ingham, Lewis, Mitchell, Lane, Cave, Harrod and Cavill.

H.M.

#### v. Borough Road College (London).

This match was played, in ideal weather, at Regents' Park, Shirley, on Saturday, February 16th. Mr. H. J. Tomlinson, B.Sc. kicked off at 2.50 p.m. The visiting forwards, by grand footwork, reached the home "25." Jackson running into touch. A "scrum" followed, and Motts, when tackled, threw to Wood, who kicked well, and gained a good slice of ground. The Borough Road forwards wheeled the next "scrum," and rushed down the field, but were "pulled up" for an infringement. Motts, with a splendid kick, took the play into the visitors' territory. Loose play followed, and a "scrum" was ordered five yards from the Hartley line. The visitors succeeded in crossing, but the final pass was a forward one. They were not to be denied, however, and eventually scored from a "line-out" near the home line. The kick at goal failed. In the succeeding play Borough Road continued the attack, but the home backs defended well, and L. Thomas, was useful with short punts into touch. By combined play Hartley reached neutral territory. Here Jackson secured from a "scrum," but passed wildly, and one of the visitors found touch right down the field. Meek, with a well-judged kick, secured temporary relief. Half-time score:—Borough Road, 2 tries: Hartley, nil.

In the opening stages of the second half the visitors brought off some pretty bouts of passing, their half-backs getting away nicely on several occasions. Their efforts were nullified, however, by the safe tackling of the Hartley backs. Borough Road continued to press until a good kick by Wood, transferred the play into their territory. Here Jackson and D. H. Thomas were prominent with smart passes to the Hartley "threes." Next Motts essayed a drop-kick at goal, and nearly succeeded, Hartley continued the attack for some ten minutes, and during this time Motts and Meek figured well, with smart and plucky efforts to score. Eventually the visitors got away again with a promising movement, and only superb tackling kept them out. Hartley forwards then succeeded in bringing off a good rush, and when the final whistle was sounded, the home team were attacking once more. Result:—Borough Road, 2 tries (6 points); Hartley, nil.

P. D. J.

THE HOCKEY CLUB. 

\* \* \*

In our last report mention was made of the number that flocked to the hockey field. Since then we have tested the quality of our players, and the Captain wishes to thank them for the kind and able support they have given. We only regret the limited time for practice, and the still more limited supply of funds.

Towards the end of last term the Hockey Club arranged three matches.

Alexandra College, the first challenged, lost courage at the eleventh hour and did not turn up.

Chandler's Ford was the first to play us. They won by 7-1. L. Parr scored the goal for the College. After the game the victors were given tea in the Common Room. Miss Fage and Miss Gibson were present. The Captain made a short speech, thanking the Chandler's Ford ladies for the game, and proposed "Three cheers," the rendering of which did credit to the Hartley.

The Pupil Teachers' Club were our next opponents. The College team played well, and showed good combination. L. Parr scored 7 goals, V. Boyce 1, H. Baker 1. Result for Hartley, 9-0.

On the return match with the Pupil Teachers' Centre they had the advantage of their own field and a strong gale of wind. The Principal umpired. V. Boyce scored 1 goal for the College. Result for the College, 1-0.

Alexandra College played us on Feb. 20th. They were in better form than ourselves, having probably escaped the ravages of influenza. At half-time we were winning 2-0, but during the second half our opponents shot 4 goals successively. Goals were scored by L. Brown and F. Hartley. Result for Alexandra College, 4-2.

The return match with Chandler's Ford is to be played on Feb. 27th, and with Alexandra College on the following Wednesday.

We wish to thank the Principal and Professor Clarke for the interest they have shown in our club.

L. L. P.

CHESS CLUB. 

\* \* \*

THE above club is in a very flourishing condition, and great interest is shown by a large number of students in the mysteries of the royal game. The following matches have been played during the term:—

## v. Southampton Club.

This, the opening match of the season, was played on Nov. 20th, 1906, at Scullard's Hotel, and resulted in a win for the College by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  games to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . This was a highly creditable performance, and is probably the best achievement of the club.

## v. Y.M.C.A.

Played at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms on Nov. 28th, and resulted in a draw of 6 games each.

**v. Gladstone Club.**

The College team was much too good for their opponents in this match on Dec. 5th, and won by 6 games to 1.

**v. Southampton Club.**

A much stronger team represented the town club in this match on Jan. 26th, 1907, and they consequently won by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

**v. Gladstone Club.**

The College won by 8 games to 3.

Unfortunately it has been possible to arrange only one match for the Second Team, but they managed this in fine style, defeating a strong Y.M.C.A. team by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  games to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Captain (Prof. E. L. Watkin, M.A.) gave an exhibition of simultaneous play at a meeting of the club on January 30th, and accomplished the fine performance of winning 9 games out of 10.

The splendid Record Board (presented by Prof. Watkin) occupies a deservedly prominent place in the main corridor.

The Handicap Tournament is approaching the final stages, and many good games have been played in connection with it.

The following players have represented the College in the above matches:—Prof. Watkin, Prof. Masom, Messrs. Meek, Evans, Stevens, Pritchard, Coborn, Soper, Gyton, Mason, Gibbon, Ashton, Ashworth, Fletcher, Morgan, Blake.

H. M.



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**£50, £25, £10.**

In accordance with our Prize Scheme these money prizes have all been awarded to our Certificate pupils. *Send for names and addresses.*

These have been obtained by Normal Correspondence pupils this year.

Pages of testimonials from these have been inserted in the educational papers.

*Send for particulars—names and addresses.*

### *Scholarship, 1906.*

**(Preliminary Certificate).**

**8 Normal Pupils**

**Head the List.**

No less than 8 pupils of the Normal passed in 1st Class (Division I.).

All the other correspondence classes combined passed 8 only in this Division.

*Send for Names and addresses.*

**8 Normal Pupils**

**Come Next . . .**

No less than 8 pupils of the Normal passed in 1st Class (Division II.).

All the other correspondence classes combined passed 8 only in this Division.

*Send for names and addresses.*

**£100, £50, £25, £10.**

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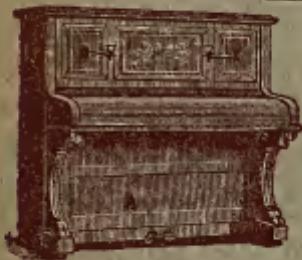
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